



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1877.

The prevailing low price of grain is most remarkable, and affords another striking instance of the uncertainty of what are popularly regarded as certainties. The war in progress, and the unsettled condition of the whole of Europe, induced the most cautious and far seeing men to believe that the advance in grain that took place at the commencement of hostilities would at least be sustained, but so far from that being the case prices are but little higher than they were this time last year. Causes, however, must produce effects, and our impression is that the farmers are not acting wisely in hurrying their wheat to market. We are sustained in our views by the New York Tribune, which in its yesterday's edition says:

"It is plain from the summaries of the agricultural reports that the British harvest will again be light. The wheat crop especially is far below the average. The harvest in France is also defective, and the German crop is almost the only one on the Continent that is looking well. A fair harvest is going to waste in the agricultural belts of Russia, owing to a scarcity of field labor. The Economist now admits that the reports of the harvests in other countries which have reached England, leave little reason for doubt that the low prices of wheat which have prevailed during the last two years will not be repeated during the next twelve months. This view is based upon the reports which have been received from the harvest prospects in India and America, as well as Europe. While the wheat supply will be ample, it is estimated that bread will cost Great Britain from four to five millions sterling more this year than it did last year. Now this supply is coming in large measure from the United States, where we have one of the finest harvests we have ever garnered. The railroad strikes came too early to prevent our crops from reaching a foreign market. Although the harvest in California has fallen off unexpectedly, it is estimated on the London exchanges that the exportation of wheat from America will exceed last year's supply by two million quarters. Our merchants and business men are already in buoyant spirits, and not without cause."

"A Sixty Year Democrat," in another column, only tells us what we have previously heard, not only from Fluvanna county, but from numerous other sections of the State, some not far from this city. There is no doubt that the communistic spirit is abroad in the land, and we fear it has more strength than it is credited with. We say communistic because those who boldly repudiate their just debts have no good reason for refusing to appropriate to their own use the property of others, and will not hesitate to do so when the opportunity offers. Repudiators in the country, the so-called workmen's party in the cities, and the negroes, will poll a large vote, but not large enough, this fall at least, to defeat the conservative ticket. The actuating spirit of the repudiator and striker is the same, and it is successful will lead to imperialism, through an indefinite period of anarchy, but before capital and labor commence active hostilities labor will suffer in a vital point, for, as seen by our correspondents' letter, the public schools will be endangered. What safety there is for the country, it any, lies in the success of the democratic party, which, though always the friend of the poor and oppressed, was never the enemy of those who had accumulated property by the sweat of their faces.

The Washington Republican proposes, as a means by which to settle the vexed question of the Fairfax county delegate, that the republicans of that county nominate such a man as John S. Benson, whose editorials, it says, "when recently connected with this paper, commanded such wide attention for the ability with which they advocated the cause of the South, his popular address and clear logic on the stump would enable them to elect him and secure their further exercise in the interests of legislation." As the conservatives of the county seem to be in a rather disorganized condition—the legitimate result of previous "bolts"—our advice to them is that they center upon Judge Thomas, against whom nobody has anything to say. His nomination would be equivalent to his election. With ex-Governors Letcher and Smith and ex-Lieut. Governor Thomas in the Legislature no one need fear that the State's honor or interest would suffer by pericious legislation.

Gen. Howard is still pursuing Chief Joseph, but, as the latter has captured all his horses, it is more than probable he will not succeed. He has, however, the best wishes of the entire country for his success—friends and enemies alike joining in the hope that circumstances may permit a meeting between himself and his abler opponent.

The American reprint of Blackwood's Magazine for August has been received from its publishers, The Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. Its contents are: *Mine is Thine*, part 2; *Victor Hugo*; *Pauline*, part 7; *Murat as King of Naples*; *Our Indian Frontier Policy*; and *The Storm in the East*.

The conservatives of the thirty-second, or Suffolk, district have nominated Col. K. R. Griffin, of Southampton, as their candidate for the State Senate.

The totally unnecessary alarm about the safety of General Sherman has been quieted by a telegram stating that he has arrived at Helena.

**The Debris of the Carpet Baggers.**  
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23.—The Attorney General has brought suit against the bondsmen of ex-Comptroller F. C. Dunn as receiver, of the notorious Solomon's bank for \$25,000, the amount of his bond as such receiver which it is claimed has been forfeited by his failure to discharge his duties and account for the property intrusted to his management. The value of the property is placed at \$314,760. Dunn is absent from the State.

### The President's Northern Trip.

At Weir's Station Camp Meeting, in New Hampshire, yesterday, the President said:—"It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote Scripture, but there is something like this:—"There is more joy over the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray." We have with us a friend who was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me; but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before Judge Key.

The Postmaster General spoke as follows:—"It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days when in that far distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for Methodists we found in that part of the Union, and my father was an humble minister in your Church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I, his own son, have wandered. I will not attempt to quote Scripture, for I might fail more significantly than the President, but I have heard an old hymn that reads:

"While the lamp holds out to burn  
The vilest sinner may return."

The fact that General Devens and I are here together shows that the principles of religion have a hold in the Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have endorsed the Constitution and all of its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior, and I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of feeling of amity you have for the people of the South.

At Tilton a platform had been raised, and the President and his party were escorted to it, and the President was introduced by Governor Prescott. After music by the band, President Hayes said:

**Friends and fellow citizens**—The five minutes that we are allowed to stop here do not allow me to make a speech to you; neither do you desire it. You came to make our acquaintance. Your presence here is evidence that, although you may not agree with me in regard to policy measures, I hope you are interested to see me so far as good intentions go and as far as I shall endeavor to do what you would have me do. You will be charitable to mistakes, and I have no doubt we may make many. You will, however, I hope, agree with me that in this nation, among all classes and colors, there should be peace. If you do, we shall not differ angrily or violently about measures. It is in that do sit and wait that purpose that I hope in four years to do something for the whole country and for all its inhabitants. I am sure you would rather have some one else, Judge Key, for instance.

Judge Key said:—"I simply press myself before you to acknowledge my appreciation of your greeting. All of us commit errors, but it is better to grow better than to grow worse."

At Concord, after the reception the party proceeded to the steps of the Capitol, where the President said:

The custom of handshaking which I have just got through with comes down to us through several generations, and it is not altogether a satisfactory proceeding. And now, having shaken hands, all must feel acquainted with each other. I suppose it is as proper now as at any time to make my acknowledgments to the authorities at the State of New Hampshire, the Governor and members of the Legislature and the authorities of the city of Concord for their kindness in bringing me to New Hampshire. We entered the State last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting the remarkable scenery of the mountain regions under circumstances every way favorable. The weather is perfect, the sky clear, the air bracing, and when on the top of Mount Washington there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle that is as surprising as it is perfect. It is possible we have had a few clouds in the sky, but shadows floated over the great mountain, and passing from there we came down into the region of the lake, that beautiful part of New Hampshire where your great river—rivers perhaps take their rise—where the great Merrimack—that river which builds up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester—takes its rise. So I came down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate, I think. I meet you, my fellow citizens, glad to exchange greeting with you and to be met by you. I thought that I was not altogether proper to meeting the people that I should talk politics to them. Men of all parties have met me. Democrats, Republicans and Independents, Republicans that are satisfied and Republicans that are dissatisfied, and really I feel by the way that "laugh comes in" that there is a pretty large crowd here. But, at any rate, we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to measures in this country as an Executive one that shall execute. That I believe to be his duty, and all I want of my countrymen is that charity. I am glad that it is proper to be given by men among men looking each other in the face who believe that upon the whole the man they are looking in the face, whether he is right or wrong after all, means to be right. It is not a good thing to say of a man that his intentions are good, and there is a proverb that that very bad place is paved with good intentions. And yet after all, among this people the man that has the confidence of the people that he has good intentions has gained something, and perhaps I had better stop here and call upon some others. Well, then, there is only one other thing, and that is up in New Hampshire as in Ohio and every other State, you desire this Union to be real union. Union of hearts, union of friends. You would wish to have the entire Union secure, not merely by force, but by all the affections of the people in all parts of the country.

Now, while we have had in the past distrust between sections, alienation, the hostility of bad blood, I believe nevertheless, that with the cause removed the old harmony and concord may return; and I believe it will return. And I believe in adopting measures that will make it return speedily. Then I do not see but that in the main we agree as to the most useful thing to be done; and our only difference is upon measures by which we are to accomplish that end; and this I must decline altogether to discuss, and so now let me introduce to you gentlemen who are somewhat responsible for my blunders—and it is a great pleasure to have something to lay them on. In the first place, there is a gentleman from the South, who, it is said, captured the good natured man from Ohio. Well, I can't say for sure about that; there may be something in it; but I thought then that we captured him. He was very much in error during four years, and his error continued up to last November, for as I have been telling audiences, he made a bad mistake in voting against me in November last; and yet upon the whole he seems to be a very honest man, and that is one thing that seems to disturb me in politics. There are some many men who vote wrong. He has become better very fast, and I told the people up there that if you keep him among you a week or two, he will be as good a Republican as you can furnish, so now I introduce to you Postmaster General Key.

**Fellow citizens**—The President of the United States is fortunate in having some gentlemen

upon whom he can lay his errors. I appear before you to day with some embarrassment. I can remember that twenty-five years ago, say down in Tennessee, at the town where I lived (Chattanooga), I heard a discussion in regard to this State, and I came up to see how much truth there was in that discussion. One of your distinguished citizens (General Pierce) was then a candidate for President, and amongst others I was a democrat then, and supported him. There met at our town an immense mass meeting of both parties. One of the speakers advocated the election of General Scott and one General Pierce. A white speaker insisted that New Hampshire was a very bad State, and that General Pierce was responsible for that state of affairs. He said that there was religious intolerance; that by the Constitution of New Hampshire the Roman Catholics were not allowed to hold office. He went on to say that this was one of the thirteen colonies, one of the original States of the Union. The reply of the democratic orator was that the white speaker was entirely mistaken; that New Hampshire was not one of the old colonies or one of the old States. The postmaster of our city being supposed to be the most learned man of the place, was appealed to, and he proved that the democratic speaker was right [applause], and that New Hampshire was a new State, and that satisfied the democrats and the people generally. They thought that as the white speaker was mistaken in one thing he was mistaken in all. Now, my friends, I came up here expecting to see an old State, but everywhere I have seen evidence of your thrift and prosperity, and I am not sure but that the democratic speaker was right. You are more like young men, like active men, like men who are determined to work out a destiny and a glorious destiny at that.

It is true, as the President has kindly said a few moments ago, that I was down in my own State supporting to the best of my humble ability the election of another to the Presidency of the United States, and suppose that no man was more surprised than I when his Excellency asked me to take a seat in his Cabinet. I supposed, my friends, and this I feel I ought to say, that such a step might not hurt me a great deal, but it might be ruin to him. I supposed the republican party of the North would say, What has this President whom we have done so much to elect gone and taken that old fellow who has been from his earliest infancy a democrat, and who, in later days, was a rebel, and taken him into his Cabinet for? I supposed, my friends, and I am serious when I say it, that all through the North there would be a burst of indignation, disapproval, for it was certainly unusual. I have been gratified to see that the greater part of the North have accepted that appointment of his in a far different feeling, and I have felt satisfied from the beginning that it was an expression of the sentiment of the people of the North that they were tired of this sectional spirit, and wished it to be forever buried. Now, my friends, the men on this side of the Atlantic, the men of our Government, entered upon our career of national greatness, they entered into a controversy on the subject of slavery, I propose not to enter into the reasons of this controversy, but state to you now that it is unfortunate that it ever existed. It is fortunate it is ended. There are men at the South, I regret to say, who have lived on this controversy, and are sorry it is ended. There are people at the South who are tired of it. They accept the Constitution in good faith—all the Constitution, with the amendments, and are willing to stand by them, and die by them, if need be.

We are a free people; the great chasm which has separated North and South has been closed forever, and no slaves exist in this broad land of ours. This is a cause of congratulation as much to the people of the Southern States as to the people of the North, and my friends, let me ask you here—let me ask you everywhere—for us to seek for quarrels, if quarrels we must have, elsewhere, and let these sectional issues be buried forever.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Presidential party left this city for Manchester at half past 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Governor Prescott and staff, Gen. Nathaniel Head and Mayor Pillsbury. They were met at the depot by a reception committee from Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23.—The special car containing the Presidential party and guests was met by a large crowd here. The President was greeted by continuous cheering as he appeared on the rear platform.

In response he said:  
**Ladies and Gentlemen**—There is some uncertainty as to how long this train will stop, therefore I will begin by the usual exchange of salutations, good morning fellow citizens and good bye. If I should have no better opportunity to say that this is our 4th day in New Hampshire, entering the State rather in the northern part, crossing Connecticut above Windsor, we passed into the mountains spending two days there and then from the mountains to Concord via Plymouth and there we have been greeted with a reception so much warmer, so much better than we as individuals are entitled to have, that one is almost at a loss for an explanation for it, and yet, I suppose it is to mean that the people of New Hampshire are good American citizens in all things. The State believes in the Government, believes in the Union, believes in equal and human rights, and therefore her citizens are glad to meet those who are so connected with the Government as to have an influence in regard to those various questions. I do not take it to be an endorsement of the views we have of all the measures we adopt, and yet we hope that the people of this town believe that we intend to do the right thing. (Cries of "good.") Applause. I do not enter into any discussion of measures adopted, nor into any defence of them. That would be very idle. If they are wrong the people will soon understand it, or they understood it already, and our argument cannot help it. If they are right they will of course be approved sooner or later, and for the judgment of the present and future I for one am compelled and am willing to leave my public and official conduct [applause], and so I think, my friends, we are sufficiently acquainted. Now I will introduce to you some of the gentlemen who are associated with me in the management of this large piece of machinery which is called the government. First allow me to introduce to you the gentleman whose appointment in my Cabinet caused some disappointment, and some disapproval, I doubt not, among my good republican friends. I did not consult any of you about it. I think most of you would have said "no" [laughter], but the longer I have associated with Judge Key, the Postmaster General, the more confident I have felt I have made no mistake. He was on the wrong side at a very important juncture; he was on the wrong side at a less important juncture; but he is getting right—indeed, he is almost altogether right. I think by the time we take him through New England he will be about as good a Yankee as any of you.

Gen. Nath Head said, before Judge Key comes out, here is the most important member of the Cabinet, Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President.

Mrs. Hayes was greeted with hearty cheers, which she acknowledged.

**Ladies and gentlemen**—I am very happy to greet you this morning. You have a postmaster in this town and I hope you have a good one; if you have not you must let me know and I will give you a good one. (Applause.) In the Postoffice department we are very anxious to have a discreet man, one that would intermeddle with secrets that may be passing through this department. If husband or wife write a sharp letter to other half he must not tell it and if a girl writes a very sweet letter to her sweetheart he must not tell it to be known. These things we require to be kept entirely secret, except to those to whom letters are directed. I have been very much gratified with my visit to New England. I find coming from a far off land, the ideas of which have been so antagonistic to yours that it is not natural that I should feel an interest in your people. Well, I find fine looking and clever men, a great many of them; I find beautiful women, and a great many of them too. I take it, after all, that if you get a Yankee and a Southern man together and get them to talk awhile, or if you please a Northern lady and a Southern lady they would find that all their differences are more ideal than real, were all American citizens and that the great cause of controversy that has existed between this section and the South for so long a period exists no longer and there is no good reason why we should not be the best of friends.

### Pennsylvania Democracy.

The democratic party of Pennsylvania assembled in State convention at Harrisburg yesterday adopted the following platform:—

First, That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offence will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second, That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal Administration of the democratic policy of non intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protest against previous violations of the reserved right of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

Third, That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present Administration is, like its adopted Southern policy, a confession of the failure of radicalism and a just tribute to the democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Fourth, That capital combined in corporate organization, has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

Fifth, That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying, concerning standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace:—"I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to civil power." Accordingly the increase of the Federal army, and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States, will receive the continued earnest opposition of the democracy of Pennsylvania. That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers and the deep distress of themselves and families enlist our hearty sympathy, and we declare, in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to pursue their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of the people in adversity, and their security in prosperity, and that under such a government, which it is the mission of the democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to the violation of law or the invasion of the rights of person or of property to redress grievances is needless and unwarranted, and that the only right remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the Federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted as the voice of all.

Sixth, That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have sought to make themselves richer by acts of Congress, and by attempting to gratify their desires we have in the result of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, and that under such a government, which it is the mission of the democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to the violation of law or the invasion of the rights of person or of property to redress grievances is needless and unwarranted, and that the only right remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the Federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted as the voice of all.

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Eighth, That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all men and all property, and that we are determined to maintain the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy both by the Legislature and the people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National democratic platform, and that we will continue to carry the same to the Supreme Court, W. P. Schell for Auditor General, and Col. O. C. Noyes for Treasurer.

**DISPOSITION OF A \$500,000 ESTATE.**—In the Orphans' Court yesterday the will of Thomas M. Smith, recently deceased, was admitted to probate.

It was executed on the 21 of March, 1871, and names John Curlett, German II. Hunt and John M. Smith as executors. The value of the estate is estimated at \$500,000. The bequests are as follows: To his nephew, Thomas M. Smith, Jr., his son, \$100,000; to his daughter, Mrs. Ann Mullon, \$100,000; to his son, Frederick Moale, \$100,000; to his son, Robert M. Smith, \$150,000; to his son, Daniel L. Thomas and his brother, each \$25,000; to German A. Hunt, \$50,000; to the executors in trust, his dwelling house, No. 123 Park street, with all the plate, furniture, wines, &c., for the use of his sisters, Mary M. Smith, and brother, Anthony M. Smith, together with the interest on \$100,000, as long as they live or are not married. After their death or marriage the above property and sum reverts back to the estate, which is to be divided equally between his brothers and sisters, Robert M. Smith, Eliza Ann Smith, Hannah Ann Atkinson, Mary M. Smith, John M. Smith, Sarah Rebecca Tyson, Anthony M. Smith, Ellen Catharine Tyson, and his friend, John Curlett.

[Thomas M. Smith, married the sister of R. C. Smith, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore.]

**THE INDIAN WAR.**—A dispatch from Salt Lake, U. T., dated August 23, says: A report this morning from Hole-in-the-Rock stage station, Idaho, recently occupied by the hostiles, says the Indians have all gone in the direction of Henry's Lake or Teton Basin. Gen. Howard was at the head of Camas creek yesterday morning. Capt. Bainbridge, from Fort Hall, with the friendly Indians, left the stage station for Camas creek yesterday. Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Indians the day before yesterday. One man was killed and seven wounded. The Indians stole two hundred of Gen. Howard's horses the night before last. The Montana volunteers are returning home disgusted, many of them on foot. Gen. Sherman is at Helena, Montana.

Continuous effort impoverishes the blood unless it be kept pure by suitable food and (when needed) Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

### Foreign News.

Ex Minister Washburne visited Prince Bismarck at Berlin yesterday and afterwards drove with the Prince, Herr Von Bulow and Mr. Bismarck's daughter to Babelsberg, where the Emperor and Empress received and thanked him for his protection of German subjects in Paris during the siege. The Emperor promised to present Mr. Washburne with his portrait at an early date. To-day a grand dinner will be given in Mr. Washburne's honor at the American Legation.

It is officially confirmed that the German Government has taken occasion to remind the Porte of the provisions of the Geneva Convention, to which it is a party. Germany simultaneously asked the other Powers whether they would make similar representations at Constantinople.

A Pest correspondent hears that Great Britain is making arrangements for the intervention of the great Powers in the interests of peace. This is not confirmed from any other quarter, and is very doubtful.

The London Times understands that the Lords of the Admiralty and the Earl of Derby have signified to Admiral De Horsey their approval of his conduct in having put a stop to the lawless proceedings of the iron clad *Thucydides* in the Peruvian waters.

Yesterday's withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England included \$100,000 worth of American eagles for the United States.

The steamer City of Havana, while on her way from Tampa to Turpan, ran aground on the 15th on the Tuspan reef. As the steamer City of Merila passed her she endeavored to get her off, but failed. The mails, passengers and crew were saved.

The official organ of Mexico has finally published the memorandum of Minister Foster explaining the intention of the United States in issuing the orders to General Ord. Perfect tranquility is reported to prevail throughout the republic. Measures of bringing the border question to a satisfactory settlement are being discussed.

Advices from New South Wales report that the steam collier Yara Yara, upon entering New Castle harbor on July 15th, was boarded by a heavy sea in a gale, and went down stern foremost with all hands, Captain Lummerbell Miller, Chief Officer Anderson, Second Officer Eddes, Chief Engineer Baxter, assistant engineers and twelve seamen, firemen, etc. The body of Capt. Miller was recovered.

The Paris Figaro positively denies to day the accusation of an attempt on the part of the French Government to assassinate the Minister of War, inspired by Gen. Dunal. It denies the attack, and recommends that President MacMahon institute an inquiry into the management of the War Department.

M. Justin McCarthy, the political writer and novelist, is dead.

At York to-day the race for the great Yorkshire steeple was won by Lady Gough.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck left there to-day for Gastei. He will be accompanied by his son, Prince Louis of Bismarck, which was announced in Liverpool and London papers to-day.

The French man-of-war *Correze* has passed Aden with cholera on board. Fifty of the crew are dead and one hundred and thirty are still sick.

### The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Russian headquarters at Stouden, dated the 21st inst., says: "Forty battalions under Suleiman Pasha renewed the attack this morning on the Shipka Pass and were again repulsed. The fighting continues, although darkness has set in. The enemy advanced simultaneously from Loficha towards Salei. Rifle firing began at noon at points occupied by our advanced guard. The result is unknown."

The Governor of Trikala, Thessaly, telegraphs on August 21st that the Turks have carried by assault some outcrops erected at Lighena by the Greek insurgents. Osman Pasha, under date of August 21st, reports encounters with the Russian cavalry at Nerinsk, west of Plevna, and at Autek, on the road to Orhanli. In both cases the Russians were repulsed.

Germany's protest against the Turkish atrocities is due to the suggestion of the Emperor William. Although the protest does not contain any threats, it is of a nature to convince the Porte that Germany is in earnest.

The Russo-Romanian Convention respecting Romania's active participation in the war is now definitely concluded. It is said the conditions are very favorable to the Principality. The Russians are strongly fortifying Kustendy with heavy artillery. Numerous Russian reinforcements are arriving in the Dobruja.

Advices from the Russian headquarters at Gorny Stouden, dated yesterday afternoon, state that the battle in the Shipka pass is still proceeding. The enemy has renewed the attack many times with fresh troops, but each time has been repulsed with a heavy Turkish loss.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Eski Djuma to the Guardian, dated Tuesday, says: "Lieutenant General Mehmet Ali left this morning for Rasgrad to inspect the camp and defensive works, after which he will return to Shumla. There are 60,000 troops at Osman Bazar, which place is entirely deserted by the inhabitants."

**The Public Debt and School Questions.**  
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I was informed to-day by one of Mr. Massey's warm personal friends, and a heretofore strong democrat, that an arrangement had been entered into whereby an "Independent Convention" would be called soon, and Mr. Massey receive the nomination and support of all in favor of a seining of the State debt, and in favor of submitting the public school question to a vote of the people. They are promised the united vote of the radical party. There is not a doubt of there being a very large majority of the conservative voters of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Buckingham and Augusta counties who favor seining, if not repudiation. Further, there is not a doubt of a large majority of the conservatives of the State, outside of the cities, who are desirous of having the question of the public schools again submitted to the people. It is said they were not established by a fair majority, a large portion of the voters being unable to vote on account of the iron clad. It is also certain that at least one-third of those who favored the system then are now opposed to it. The opponents of the public schools say and think the late convention treated the subject with contempt, and that their wishes being ignored, they will not support the nominee of that convention. It is certain the election of members of the House of Delegates will turn upon this. No passage of an act to submit these questions to the vote of the people. Let Mr. Holliday come out in a card favoring the submission of the public school question to a fair vote, and he will hold this element of the party; if not he will certainly lose it. Had the convention, instead of becoming transformed into a set of geese, listened to the wishes of those who favored a submission of the question to a fair vote, this violent feeling against them would not exist, and the stern determination to ignore their action would not be felt.

**A SIXTY-YEAR DEMOCRAT.**  
ANTIOCH, FLUVANNA CO., VA., Aug. 22.

**MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.**—We are indebted to the office of the Chief Engineer for a map of the seat of war in the East, including Turkey and parts adjacent, published by authority of the Secretary of War, under the direction of Gen. Humphreys.

### An Adventuress Exposed.

One of the most celebrated adventuresses in the country, known as Mrs. Anna Wallingford, alias Tiffany, alias Collier, was exposed in Camden, N. J., last Tuesday, before Justice Cassady. She had charged George F. Berkert, a prominent, wealthy and fashionable boot and shoe dealer of Philadelphia, with having stolen a \$1,000 bill from her at Cape May on the 14th of the present month. It seems that the woman made Berkert's acquaintance last fall and since about the first of the year the two have been living together, or rather boarding at the same house, the man deserting his family for the purpose of following her up. Since he has kept her company he has become ruined financially, and the female has obtained pretty good bills. About a week ago, through the persuasion of his brother and members of his family, Berkert attempted to rid himself of Mrs. Wallingford, and there was some trouble. They made up and proceeded to Cape May, stopping at Congress Hall. On the afternoon of the 14th she alleges that Berkert abstracted a \$1,000 bill from her pocket-book, and she therefore caused his arrest. The woman was put upon the stand, and stood a three hours' cross-examination, wherein she showed a most wonderful memory, forgetting where it was convenient and remembering at points which were afterward turned against her. At the conclusion Hon. Alden C. Seavey, who represented Mr. Berkert, made an address in favor of his client, when we read extracts from all the principal Western papers, which showed the extent of her operations in the West. The woman originally came from Dalton, Georgia, and her maiden name is believed to have been Anna Claine Whittemore. She figured extensively in Kansas, especially at Atchison and Lawrence, where she lived with a man named Collier. It is believed that she was married several times. She was a member of the Methodist Church, of Washington, D. C., in St. Louis. She was married to Lieut. D. W. Wallingford, of the regular army, who was dismissed from the service for conduct unbecoming an officer. In his summing up, Mr. Seavey and there was scarcely a hotel proprietor in the West who had not a good fat bill against her, which he kept as a remembrance, and on one occasion, when she pretended to have lost some baggage, and made a claim against the Pittsburg, Cheyenne and St. Louis Railway for damages in the sum of \$5,000, a hotel proprietor was telegraphed to at Columbus to know if she had taken her baggage from his place. He telegraphed back to the baggage master: "She removed her baggage. Don't pay her one cent. She is a professional dead beat and blackmailer, and we have evidence enough to send her to jail."

Probably Mrs. Wallingford's most amusing escapades was with the late democratic candidate for the Presidency, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, at Cape May, in 1875. Mrs. Wallingford was there, and was spoken of as a dashing and handsome young widow. She was an attractive bathing suit, with knee breeches and striped stockings. Her form was well displayed, and excited considerable admiration among the gentlemen, among whom was the bachelor candidate for President. The widow lost no opportunity to ingratiate herself with Governor Tilden, and it is believed, that she secured numerous favors at his hands, causing considerable talk. She also has a claim for \$50,000 against the Government, now pending in the Court of Claims, for property said to have been destroyed at Dalton, Ga., during the war, which she says she obtained from the late Secretary of War, General Sherman, and which she claims to be genuine, but as to how she obtained possession of them is another matter. After hearing the testimony in the matter Justice Cassady dismissed the case. The evidence, which has been obtained for the purpose of the exposure, was furnished by Frederick's agency here, Mr. Benj. Franklin making the affair. Mrs. Wallingford-Collins-Tiffany is about 40 years of age, a demit-blond with blue eyes, the figure and a gilt tongue, with a truly Southern accent. While agreeable in her manners, she gives refinement, and being illiterate, expresses her true character.—N. Y. Times.

### A Deplorable Affair.

Mr. Frank A. Thornton died yesterday at Fairfield, his country seat, in Prince George's county, Md. His wife, the eldest daughter of John T. Ford, died there on the 8th instant. Mr. Thornton and Miss Anna E. Ford were married on the 22d of June last. They came immediately to Mr. Thornton's home, at Fairfield, a beautiful spot near Fort Belvoir and Suitland.

After six weeks of happiness the talented wife died. Since that time grief has weighed heavily upon the heart of the bereaved husband, although he bore up manfully, and there was little in his manner or conduct toward his friends to indicate how sad the loss was to him until the last few days. On Tuesday evening, while in company with friends in Washington, he furnished a revolver in a very reckless manner, and gave to his friends the impression that grief had made him frantic. Yesterday he invited a friend, a gentleman named Schaefer, to dine with him at Fairfield. The two drove out from Washington in a carriage. On the way out Thornton mounted the box with the driver, and said: "John, if I cannot see you, will you come out and take care of me?" But he did not appear to be serious, and no thought was taken of the remark until after dark, when Mr. Thornton and his friend reached Fairfield. Mr. Thornton went directly to the room where his wife had died, and his grief became uncontrollable. He threw himself upon the bed and wept like a child. Mr. Schaefer tried to calm him, and finally induced him to leave the room and go down stairs away from the associations of the death chamber. About one o'clock Mr. Thornton went back up stairs to the room, and lay down on the bed.

About an hour afterward a servant went to the room to call him down to dinner, but he could not rouse him, and, returning down stairs, reported that Mr. Thornton was sick. Mr. Schaefer went to the room, and found him lying on the bed and rapidly sinking. By his side was a vial,